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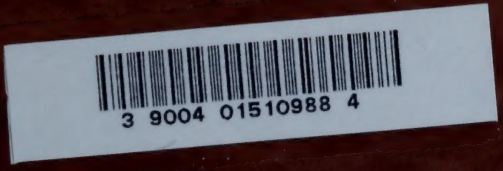

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THE MEDICINE HAT MANUFACTURER

A MONTHLY INDUSTRIAL JOURNAL

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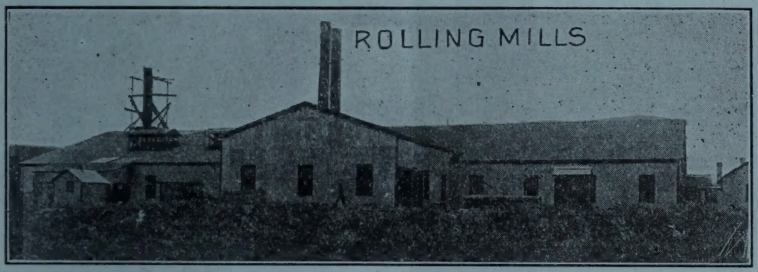

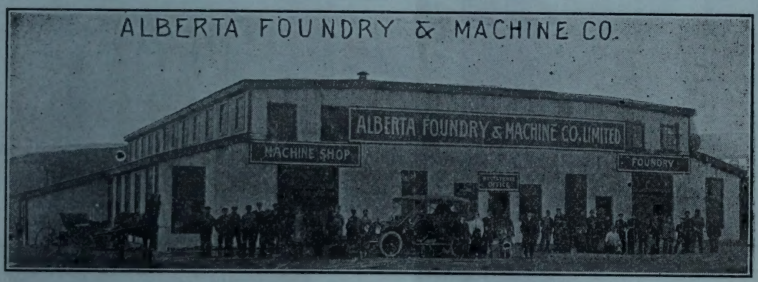

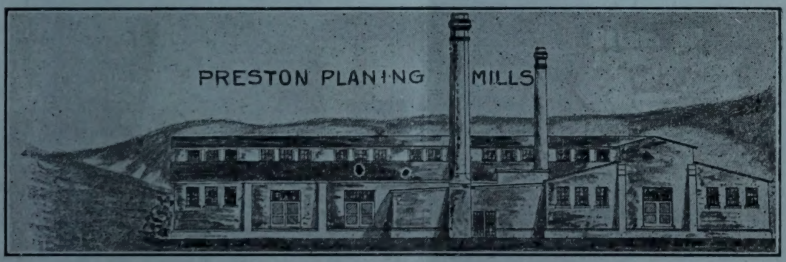

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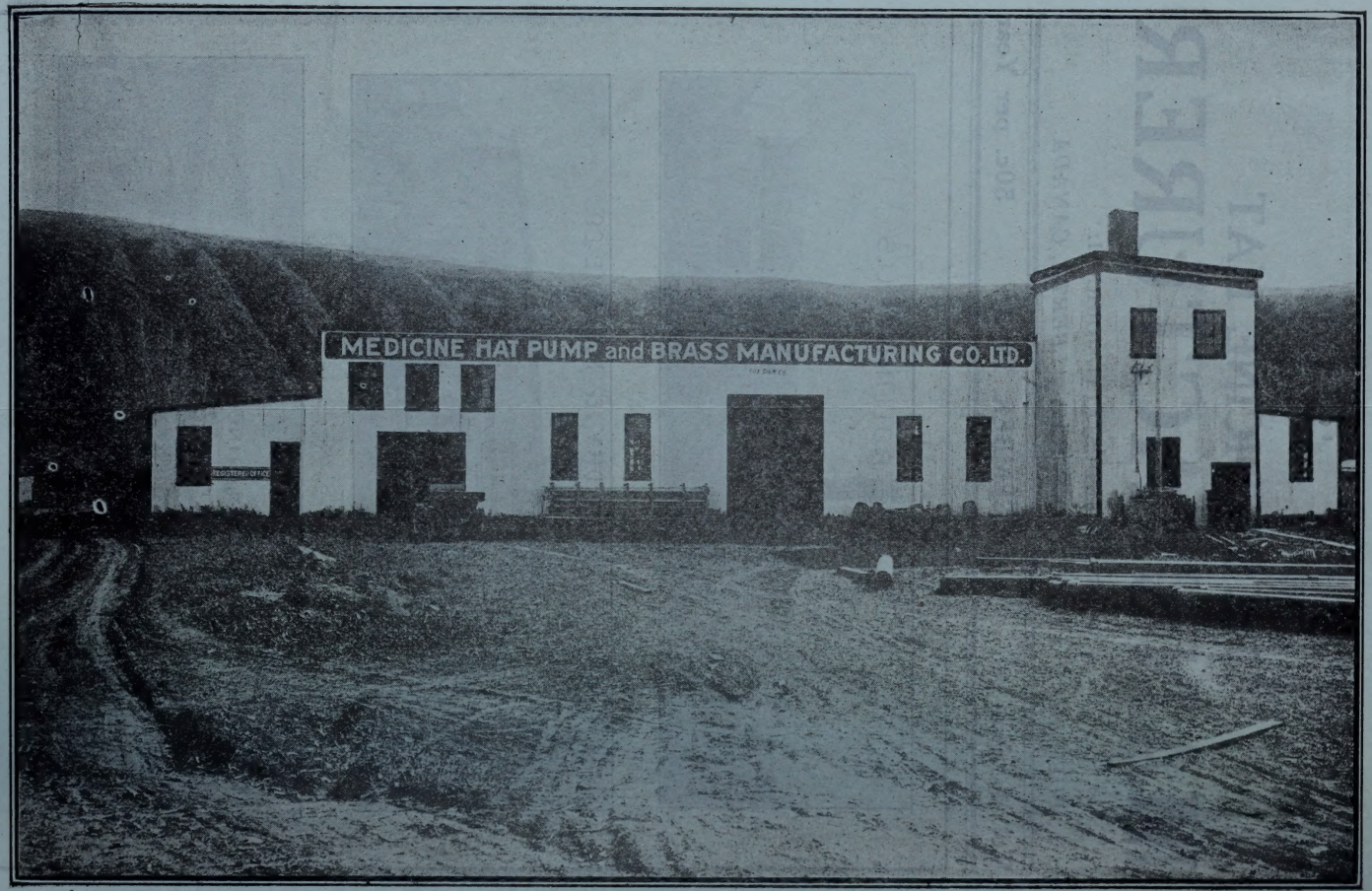
MEDICINE HAT PUMP and BRASS MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
REGISTERED OFFICE

Medicine Hat Manufacturer

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE
Industrial Bureau of the Board of Trade, Medicine Hat, Alberta
W. B. WILLCOX, Editor

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Next year will be the greatest yet in Medicine Hat, unless all signs fail —both industrially and municipally.

Natural gas at one cent. per thousand seems like less than nothing, but the manufacturer who means business can secure it in Medicine Hat for industrial purposes.

"Seeing Medicine Hat Day"—Nov. 4th—was an eye-opener to many residents of this city, who, like many visitors, were amazed at the extent and variety of the manufacturing being carried on here..

Brokers will now actually acknowledge that the financial clouds are clearing and will slowly but surely evaporate. It had to come, and even though it is at a slow pace, it is surely welcome all over the world.

With building permits, post office and customs receipts, and railway receipts in all departments much ahead of last year, Medicine Hat enjoys still another distinction not common to cities and towns in Western or Eastern Canada.

Mr. Manufacturer, if this is the first issue of this little publication you have seen, what do you think of it? It carries a message direct to you—one worthy of your personal investigation. Opportunity in Medicine Hat is spelled with a large O for the industrial captain who has the foresight and financial backing to take advantage of it. This is proved by the experience of the past, and will be proved many times in the future.

Recent passing of legislation by the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan preventing bonusing by cities or towns, in the shape of free land, utilies or taxation, will be a distinct benefit to Medicine Hat, because the cost of land and power to this city is so low that they can be sold to bona fide locating manufacturers at a price that cannot begin to be approached in other places in the Canadian West. That is another case of Medicine Hat being in a distinct class by itself.

One man in Chicago is wearing a first-class hat from Medicine Hat, with the compliments of the Medicine Hat Board of Trade. His name is B. L. Taylor of The Chicago Tribune. He is the author of the verses on Medicine Hat, which appear in this paper, the Toronto News, The New York Telegram, and we don't know how many other newspapers. Our Hat is off to Brother Taylor, and the office door is open, the sprinkling cart on duty, and the golfers are playing as we write.

MEDICINE HAT BRASS CO.

One of the new industries of Medicine Hat regarding which not a great deal is heard, but which is steadily forging ahead, and bids fair to become in the near future one of the most important, is that of the pump factory, owned and operated by the Medicine Hat Pump and Brass Mfg. Co., Ltd. Incorporated about a year ago by local people, who saw a good opening for these goods, the concern applied for concessions from the city, and as soon as agreed upon started construction of the buildings of the factory.

George E. McDonnell, the manager of the concern, has spent the past twenty years in the making of pumps in one of the most successful factories south of the 49th parallel—and it may be said in all seriousness that what he does not know about the business of making pumps would fill a mighty small volume. As soon as the buildings were ready and the machinery installed, Mr. McDonnell arrived from Cedar Rapids Iowa, a few months ago and took active charge of the plant. It was a slow and expensive process to get the many patterns required made, but it has finally been accomplished, and the company is now turning out manufactured goods that are said to be equal, if not superior, to any pumps ever sold in Canada, no matter where made.

Has $70,000 Invested.

The company now has an investment of some $70,000 the capital all paid up, and officers being: President George W. Elliott; Vice-President and manager, George E. McDonnell; secretary-treasurer, C. R. McKenzie; directors, Chas. O'Brien, E. M. Cawker, W. J. Nesbitt, E. D. Bennett, G. W. Elliott and G. E. McDonnell. In size, the main building and plant proper of the company covers 118x145 feet. Half of this comprises the foundry, while the balance is the machine shop, pattern and tool making departments, etc. Commodious offices are located in the east end of the building. Three monitor roofs, 20 feet wide, furnish ample light the full length of the building. In the rear is a 15x30 fire-proof pattern building where the thousands of dollars worth of valuable patterns are stored.

Last January the company began making patterns for the full line of pumps, and in September the actual work of casting was started. From the beginning the motto of the concern has been: "We could build them cheaper, but we won't. We would build them better but we can't." The result has been that the goods being turned out are the best ever sold in Canada, no matter where made—the outcome of a good mixture of brains, experience and capital.

Twenty Kinds of Pumps.

More than 20 different styles of pumps are made here, in various lengths and for various uses, which together with the complete line of cylinders and other parts, gives a variety numbering no less than 68 patterns in connection with pumps. They also make check valves, float valves, goose necks, water conductors, handle weights, hose clevises, pipe dogs, pipe holders, pump jacks and other parts and accessories. The company also handle windmills, gasoline engines and tank heaters, contractors' hoists and kindred lines.

Showing the range of territory already covered by shipments, it might be mentioned that goods have, among other places, been sent out to Vancouver, Nelson, Revelstoke, Kelowna, Edmonton, Calgary, Athabasca Landing, Vernon, Kerrobert, Rosthern, Saskatoon, Cereal, Coronation, Stettler, Wetaskiwin, Camrose, Sedgwick, Rosetown, Kindersley, Alsask, Sibald, Chinook, Youngstown, Munson, Innisfail, Gull Lake, Maple Creek, Swift Current, Webb, Tompkins, Ceylon, etc. Many of the shipments are for re-orders, showing the esteem the

goods have already attained where they have been tried.

Outlook the Brightest.

Besides two men on the road, orders are coming in by telephone, mail, telegraph, and in person. The goods are guaranteed to be the peer of any sold in Canada, and the thirty odd men now employed will doubtless be increased to twice that number in the Spring, so bright is the outlook. J. J. Jilbert is the superintendent of the concern, and Frank Plum the foundry foreman, both having had many years of experience in this kind of manufacturing.

The success of the pump works thus far—and it is only just about getting into good running shape—shows that there is every prospect that it will, ere long, become one of the best and most important industries in Medicine Hat, one of which every resident of Alberta may feel proud. And better still, it is one of the industries for which there has been a long-felt want and a tremendous market in Western Canada—like others that have been established and are operating successfully in Medicine Hat.

Manufacturers' News

It is expected that the new nut and bolt factory will be ready for operation in January.

Hong Kong, Yokohama and Kobe are a few of the Oriental points to which Medicine Hat flour is being steadily shipped.

Dauntless is the new name given to the location of the Canada Cement Co.'s plant, south of Medicine Hat. It was formerly called Delane.

A branch of the Rosery Flower Co., of Medicine Hat, has been opened at Moose Jaw, Sask., to care for the increasing trade in that district.

Concrete foundations for a building 50x100 feet have been poured by the Dominion Sanitary Fountain Co., Ltd. The structure will be of an artistic and ornamental design.

On a recent trip as far as Winnipeg, J. A. McIntyre, manager of the Medicine Hat Pottery Co., secured orders that will keep the plant busy for months to come.

What is generally conceded by those competent to judge to be the most scientific industry in Medicine Hat, is that of the Alberta Bottling and Extract Mfg. Co. located near the pottery.

J. H. Tabor, manager of the J. H. Tabor Candy Mfg. Co., states that he will assuredly begin construction on his brick factory building the first thing in the Spring. He believes that the opening for his line is one of the best in Western Canada.

Work has been completed on the three mile spur to the West Industrial site, where the city has 320 acres of land available for factories and industries. It is served with water, gas, and trackage facilities, the Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Co. having its plant well under construction.

With a capital of $100,000, The Medicine Hat Brewery Company was recently gazetted at Edmonton. The exterior of the buildings nave been completed and roofed, and during the winter the equipment will be installed and prepared for operation in the Spring, two carloads having already arrived.

Four gas wells have been drilled by the International Supply Co., for the city this year, and work is now being started on the fifth well. The wells are started with a diameter of 13 inches and finish with either a six or eight inch bore. Approximately, the wells cost the city around $9,000 each including casing.

While it is impossible to continue reinforced concrete cement pouring at the works of the Canada Cement Co. —where $2,500,000 is being spent on a cement mill that will turn out 4,000 barrels daily—during the winter weather, the contractors, the Hunt Engineering Co., will continue running the machine shop and also drilling the gas wells and laying the pipe lines. In the Spring, as soon as the weather is suitable, a larger force than ever will be employed.

FINEST HARDWARE STORE IN CANADA.

What is conceded by those in a position to judge to be the most complete and up-to-date retail hardware store in Canada, has been completed here by Birnie Brothers, and was thrown open to the public on November 21st for inspection.

Situated on Main street, near the city hall, this store, constructed especially for the purpose, embodies the latest and most scientific plans that years of experience in the business could suggest, and with the stock, represents an investment of $180,000. The building is 123x37 1-2 feet in size, four stories and basement, and is filled to the roof with one of the best and most complete stocks in the West. It has been under construction for six months, and with the solid and heavy construction, combined with the sprinkler system and other safeguards, is almost fireproof. In short, it is an establishment of which any city in Canada might be proud. That evening the firm gave its annual banquet to the fifty-three men in their employ.

BUILDERS OF MEDICINE HAT
VII

WALTER R. MARTIN.

If there is one man more than another in Alberta who really knows what he is talking about when it comes to discussing gas and oil well drilling, that man is Walter R. Martin of Medicine Hat. With some 20 year's experience at this sort of thing, he should be in a position to speak with some sort of authority along such lines. And, better still, he does know.

Mr. Martin was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, on Sept. 6, 1873, and is therefore a youngster of but 40 summers and winters. He was educated in the public and high schools of Ohio. Having been born and brought up in an oil and gas region, and his father having been in the gas and oil drilling business for years, he fairly breathed that kind of an atmosphere, and evidently took to it as a duck does to water—or words to that effect. At any rate, he is right at home when it comes to talking about natural gas, geologically, scientifically, methodically or even financially—either or all.

When it is realized that Mr. Martin has drilled wells in four provinces of South America, Central America, Canada, 38 of the United States, Mexico, and even in the Gulf of Mexico, it shows that he is some driller, at least, and is not talking through his Medicine Hat, and that he believes firmly in Medicine Hat. In 1906 Mr. Martin came to Alberta, and since then has identified himself with the natural gas business in this province. He was connected with the company which put in the gas line to Calgary, a distance of some 180 miles, having had charge of the drilling of the wells and construction proper.

In Medicine Hat a couple of years ago Mr. Martin organized the International Supply Co., Ltd., a concern the business of which is furnishing gas and oil wells complete, at any time anywhere. This has become one of the successful industries of Medicine Hat, the buildings and equipment, with machine shop and foundry, having been more than doubled in size and capacity last year, with other enlargements planned for the near future.

Mr. Martin's company probably does more drilling than all the other concerns in this province, and always seems to have a number of contracts for wells on its hands. This year the company secured the contract for putting down nine wells for the city of Medicine Hat, four of which have been brought in and capped, and the fifth now being under way. They have also just completed the new C. P. R. well here.

Always taking an interest in matters industrial, Mr. Martin is a member of the Industrial Committee of the Board of Trade, his advice and counsel at the weekly meetings being welcomed and appreciated. He is never too busy to do something for the upbuilding of Medicine Hat, and the rule that it is the busy man who gets results works out in his case.

In 1894 Mr. Martin was married to Miss Maud Jermain, there being several children, and their home being on Toronto Street, in this city.

MEDICINE HAT IN FIGURES

MEDICINE HAT BUILDING PERMITS.

(11 *months*).

	1912	1913
January	$ 28,675	$ 39,930
February	60,000	66,275
March	112,650	149,515
April	369,715	459,615
May	217,129	402,720
June	212,445	248,515
July	662,620	840,720
August	243,400	802,241
September	513,180	515,610
October	254,620	226,360
November	91,325	92,002
Totals	$2,765,759	$3,843,513

MEDICINE HAT STAMP SALES.

(11 *months.*)

	1912	1913
January	$1.730.27	$2,643.24
February	1,629.16	2711.72
March	1,791.54	3,116.44
April	1,809.38	3,114.86
May	1,887.05	3,192.17
June	1,841.50	3,010.89
July	2,157.18	3,248.43
August	2,021.60	2,878.92
September	2,013.40	3,156.88
October	2,326.10	3,029.55
November	2,413.94	2,968.65
Totals	$21,621.12	$33,071.75

MEDICINE HAT CUSTOMS *RECEIPTS*

(11 *months.*)

	1912	1913
January	$ 6,173	$34,032
February	11,922	25,634
March	8,969	32,413
April	19,531	37,922
May	15,084	26,430
June	11,988	30,776
July	15,107	31,920
August	15,994	29,886
September	13,816	23,116
October	19,645	18,471
November	19,962	12,659
11 months' totals	$158,191	303,259

MEDICINE HAT BANK CLEARINGS.

(*Weekly.*)

April 24	$606,125
May 1	590,926
May 8	750,627
May 15	860,033
May 22	680,989
May 29	602,991
June 5	857,705
June 12	672,695
June 19	768,865
June 26	613,180
July 3	488,471
July 10	624,833
July 17	633,553
July 24	619,618
July 31	540,904
August 7	522,354
August 14	485,394
August 21	631,337
August 28	531,756
September 4	469,980
September 11	723,369
September 18	654,462
September 25	547,121
October 2	572,001
October 9	571,024
October 16	605,589
October 23	532,319
October 30	523,189
November 6	662,996
November 13	691,420
November 20	640,194
November 27	595,162
December 4	552,825

(*Monthly*)

April	$1,098,190
May	3,276,733
June	2,881,994
July	2,654,598
August	2,308,663
September	2,391,447
October	2,558,202
November	2,652,734

Clearing house established April 24, 1913.

Full reports will be given on this page in the next issue of The Manufacturer.

NEW NUT AND BOLT FACTORY

Another industry of more than ordinary importance has started construction in Medicine Hat, and, as the finances of the concern have been provided for before starting, is expected to continue uninterruptedly to the point of being an unqualified success. This is the Medicine Hat Steel Co., Ltd., a corporation that has many of the same shareholders as the Alberta Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., which has just held its annual meeting here, at which a 27 per cent. dividend was declared.

It has been known for some time that the steel concern was almost ready to begin operations, but John L. Pollock, manager of both concerns, did not care to start till everything was ready or provided for in the way of finances. This being the case, activity is the word from this time forward, and when the plant is finally completed and in operation, it will have one of the most up-to-date open hearth furnaces in Canada, and will be able to manufacture almost every kind of steel that may be required in the west.

Early in November construction was started on the first of the buildings, on a site adjoining the rolling mills. The steel company secured a grant of nine acres of land from the city, the by-law having been endorsed by the burgesses more than a year ago, together with the usual gas and water concessions. In return for this the company agree to expend approximately $100,000 in the plant and equipment, and to employ not less than fifty men for the first two years, and 75 men for the ensuing three years.

In size, the building will be 85x185 feet, and will be of steel and iron construction. The annex for the furnace room will be 40x100 feet in size.

It is the intention to have the plant ready for operation early in the spring, and, as there will undoubtedly be a large demand right here for the product of the steel mill, owing to the number of large buildings and factories to be built here, the new concern will be in shape to furnish the same, as well as for other cities in Western Canada. Steel billets will be turned out, the raw material being scrap and pig iron.

Another branch, the building for which has already been erected, is a bolt and nut factory, located north of the rolling mills. Machinery will be of the latest pattern, continuous nut and bolt machines will be used, the entire process being accomplished by a single machine. Each of the machines will have a capacity of turning out from 25,000 to 50,000 bolts per day, according to the size being manufactured. This structure is now under roof, and should be in operation in a short time.

It is also the intention to add equipment for the manufacture of rivets and special drop forgings. The threading and nut tapping machines will have a capacity each of about 10,000 per day. This part of the plant will employ about 35 men when it gets under way, but the number will be gradually increased.

MORE GAS WELLS

By the end of this year the city will have an increased natural gas well capacity of about fifty per cent. more than when the year began. A dozen wells covered the number at the beginning of 1913, and when the year closes, with those now in hand, and to be brought in within the next two months, the number will be seventeen, all municipally controlled, besides three private wells.

The first new well to be added to the list was one that was drilled in what is known as the South Industrial Site, the contract for which was let last year, but which was not completed until this year. Then in June a contract was let for nine more wells to keep pace with the industrial and municipal development of the city. The International Supply Co.,

of this city who secured the contract, at a price approximating $75,000, completed the first well, known as No. 1, in the southeast part of the city, in record time.

No. 2 well, located on the West Industrial Site, in Section 22, is now completed. This is where the Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Co. has already begun construction on its extensive works. Drilling on No. 3 well of this contract is also finished on the Upper Esplanade, between the city and the pumping station, and No. 4 well, in Cousins and Sissons, west of the Connaught school, is also completed. The No. 5 well has been located north of the site of the Maple Leaf Mill, and is now being drilled.

In addition to these new wells, during the summer the well supplying the Alberta Clay Products Co. had been giving trouble owing to being clogged up, has been cleaned out, and is now flowing as strongly as when it was first placed in commission, nearly four years ago. This fact of itself is significant, as showing the almost inexhaustible supply of natural gas here.

All of the wells are from 1050 to 1200 feet in depth, varying with the contour of the surface, what is known as the Medicine Hat gas sand being reached at a depth of around 1000 feet. They all have a rock pressure of about 550 pounds to the square inch, with a flow of from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 cubic feet daily. With the completion of the contract, Medicine Hat expects to have all the natural gas required for a considerable time to come.

750 SAW THE INDUSTRIES

"Seeing Medicine Hat" was celebrated here on November 4th by the Board of Trade giving residents an opportunity of going through the factories and industries of this place, a large number of motor cars being placed at the disposal of the organization for this purpose.

The success of that event was beyond the most sanguine expectations of those in charge, consisting of a committee of the Board of Trade appointed for that purpose, being R. H. Kent, A. J. Matthews and L. Hewitt. Promptly at 1 o'clock the tourists began to gather at the Board of Trade rooms, and shortly afterward the first bunch of antomobiles started on the trip. Altogether, it is estimated that about 750 took advantage of the opportunity to go through the factories.

As many of the industries as possible were visited by the tourists, there being a large number of ladies in the number. Many expressions of surprise were heard, and there were so many things to be seen in the process of manufacture and of such a wide variety, including stone ware and pots, extracts and specialties, rolling iron, brick and clay products, machine shop and foundry work, pumps, flour milling on an extensive scale, and the making of linseed oil., as well as the new power and pumping station of the city.

The event was undoubtedly an eye opener to many who were familiar only in a cursory way with the great range covered by the manufacturers of Medicine Hat—those who heretofore have not found time to see for themselves what is going on industrially, but who were glad of the opportiunity to take them all in as far as possible.

Not another city in Western Canada can show the solid, substential advancement this year that is evident in Medicine Hat. This pr gress is both industrially and municipally, and bids fair to be even greater during 1914.

Next Spring gives every promise of more than the usual activity along industrial construction lines in Medicine Hat.

CLOTHING MAKER TO BUILD

If the "Seeing Medicine Hat" day, successfully inaugurated by the Board of Trade on Novembr 4th, with some 750 in attendance, did not accomplish any other one thing, it has largely to its credit the locating of a new industry in the city. Incidentally, the industry is the first one signed up with this municipality since the new provincial law prohibiting cities in Alberta to grant free sites, free public utilities, or tax exemption, came into effect last month.

On the previous Saturday, Murdock McLeod and wife, of Moncton, New Brunswick, arrived in the city, after having visited every city of prominence between Winnipeg and the Coast. On arrival, Mr. McLeod noticed in the daily papers the statement that on November 4th, the many industries of Medicine Hat would be shown to residents by the Board of Trade, and he at once decided to stay long enough to take advantage of that event. He was so impressed with what he saw here in the industrial line that he stayed through the ensuing week, and made careful and thorough investigations of conditions and resources here, becoming more enthusiastic every day over the prospects for this place. When he left for his home in New Brunswick, after signing up with the city, he was more than satisfied that he had at last found the city in the west that, for several months, he had been looking for.

Mr. McLeod has been in the custom clothing manufacturing business in Moncton for years, and sold out there last May, deciding to take a rest for a few months from the carking cares of business and see the Canadian West, of which he had heard and read so much. At the same time, during his travels, he was making investigations along the line of business he had been in, and noted with some surprise that there was no concern making made-to-measure clothing west of Winnipeg. The opening is here, and he decided to take advantage of it.

Will Employ 30 Hands.

The agreement signed with the city calls for the city to sell to Mr. McLeod a piece of ground, two-tenths of an acre in size, in the manufacturing district, across the street from the new brewery now nearing completion, for the sum of $325, this sum representing the cost to the city, plus interest at six per cent. The land in that locality is assessed at from $2,500 to $3,000 per acre, so that the manufacturer is securing the property at a price that is not excessive from any point of view. Mr. McLeod will also secure natural gas for industrial purposes for the first five years at one cent per thousand cubic feet, for the next five years at three cents per thousand, and after that at the existing manufacturers' rates.

On his own part, Mr. McLeod agrees to start construction on or before April 1st on a brick building to cost about $10,000, to have the same completed about August, and to employ not less than thirty hands. In the agreement he secures the concessions for the manufacture of clothing, overalls, hats and caps.

VOTERS' LIST 50 P. C. LARGER

The new voters' list for Medicine Hat for the year 1913 was issued in November in printed form by the city clerk, Herbert Baker, and shows 3,303 names of those entitled to take part in the municipal elections. This is an increase of not quite fifty per cent. of the list of 1912, when there were 2,246 names on the list. Quite a number were added to the list when the court of revision sat a short time ago.

Today 30 people are now employed in the Medicine Hat post office, which is 300 per cent. more than a year ago. And yet the 1330 lock boxes are all in use, with a waiting list, notwithstanding the installation of a street delivery system.

THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA

Educating Tenderfeet About the Weather in Medicine Hat

On October 22nd the Chicago Tribune printed a large cartoon on the front page reflecting on the weather that is served out in Medicine Hat. The Board of Trade took the matter up with the paper, showing the error in supposing that this is the place where the weather is made, and pointing to the Dominion Meteorological reports in confirmation.

Evidently, The Tribune editor studied the statistics and data sent him, especially a copy of The Medicine Hat Times, showing that in November a meeting of the hospital board was held on the porch, so mild was the weather here—in contradistinction with that prevailing in Chicago and other eastern points this last month. In order to do the right thing, the other day the Tribune printed under the caption, "A Line-o-Type or Two," the following verses on its editorial page regarding the mild climate of Medicine Hat, a copy of which was received by President Birnie, of the Board of Trade:

They're mad as a hatter—to make it more pat,
As a Medicine Hatter—in Medicine Hat.
The people are roused, and they spoil for a spat,
With every defamer of Medicine Hat.
They're ready and anxious to go to the mat
With anyone scoffing at Medicine Hat.
Its climate is balmy, in spite of its Lat.,
You've had a wrong notion of Medicine Hat.
They bask in the sunshine and purr like a cat,
The fortunate people of Medicine Hat.
At Christmas they sit on their porches and chat—
For it never gets chilly in Medicine Hat.
No day that you can't use a heliostat,
For sunlight's eternal in Medicine Hat.
The birds never migrate, they know where they're at;
It always is summer in Medicine Hat.
They're swatting the fly and the skeeter and gnat,
As frost never kills 'em in Medicine Hat.
His nature is skeptic, he's blind as a bat,
Who can't see the beauties of Medicine Hat.
All jesting is flatulent, futile and flat
That libels the weather of Medicine Hat
Away with the knockers who knock it, and drat
The jokers who joke about Medicine Hat.
In short, it's the one, the ideal habitat—
Oh, buy me a ticket for Medicine Hat.

Bad weather in various parts of the United States has been coming in for its share of attention recently, and newspapers published in several centres have remarked on it. When Alderman Peter Robertson was in Cleveland a few weeks ago, one of the worst storms in the history of that place prevailed, and wire and street car communication was prostrated for some time. The alderman longed for the good old Medicine Hat weather—the kind they do not seem to know anything about in that benighted section. In fact, one of the Cleveland dailies, in commenting on the blizzard and effects, remarked that "Even Medicine Hat had nothing on us."

And now, a copy of the Pittsburg Chronical-Telegraph is received by Secretary Willcox, of the Board of Trade, after a terrible storm that did untold damage, with an editorial headed, "Medicine Hat Eclipsed," well written and admirable, and not attributing its weather troubles to this place this time, but at the same time leaving the impression that this place is still the weather factory of the universe, if it was not responsible this particular time. Of course, the editor was ignorant of the fact that the mean temperature for Medicine Hat for November was 36.5 degrees and no snow. Here is his story:

"For years it has been the custom, when a blizzard swooped down upon the East, to put the blame on Medicine Hat, a settlement in the northwest. The town of Punxsutawney has attained some fame as a weather centre, but it has never aspired to the production of the destructive snowstorm, cheerfully yielding to the northwestern weather factory in that branch of meteorological industry. It comes as a surprise, therefore, if not as a distinct shock, that the record-breaking blizzard which overwhelmed Pittsburg and vicinity yesterday and last night, originated, not at Medicine Hat, but in the neighborhood of Charleston, S. C.

"And what a blizzard it was! Railway and street car traffic more or less paralyzed, telegraph, telephone and electric light wires put out of commission, towns thrown into darkness, and trees broken down, to say nothing of the heavy expense attendant upon removing the snow from the streets and the

sidewalks. And all this as a result of a November storm that originated away down south in Dixie. Medicine Hat has plagued us with colder gales, but its most disagreeable snowstorms never excelled in meanness the one that broke loose yesterday. Furthermore, Medicine Hat, in its long career as a trouble maker, never precipitated a blizzard on the 9th day of November.

Of course, the weather is uncertain, as uncertain as politics, and therefore there's no telling what may come our way during the Winter that begins on December 22, 1913, but this we do know, that Medicine Hat, as a blizzard producer, has been flabbergastedly eclipsed and put to shame by a southern town that never made any pretensions in that direction. Au revoir, Medicine Hat!"

It is quite evident that the editor of the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph is blissfully unaware of the fact that such a thing as a heavy snowstorm or a snowplow is a genuine curiosity in Medicine Hat, or that people play cricket here in January and go around in their shirt sleeves in December—at times. He should read the Chicago Tribune for some authoritative information on this topic, for the editor of the Tribune is now well posted on this subject.

NO USE FOR SNOWPLOWS

A special committee of the Medicine Hat Board of Trade has been appointed to devise ways and means to counteract the erroneous idea prevailing in some parts of the United States and Eastern Canada regarding the brand of weather served to residents of this place. Away from here, few appear to know that the Dominion meteorological records show that Medicine Hat has the least snowfall and shortest winter of any town in Canada east of the Rocky Mountains, and that when cold weather does come it lasts but a short time, owing to the tempering chinook winds.

For instance, a maker of snowplows advertises that "Up in Medicine Hat, where all the bad weather is made, the snowfall is so heavy that they can use nothing but So-and-So snowplows to keep their side walks clean and their streets cleared off so that vehicles can travel at all." A member of the local board of Trade recently called on that maker of snowplows, and informed him that if he knows no more about making snow plows than he does about Medicine Hat weather, his product must be a pretty poor article.—when our oldest resident can hardly remember what a snow plow looks like.

Arrangements have been made by the special weather committee of the Board of Trade to have the weather reports published daily in a prominent place in the local papers, and to have the average for the previous months run on the backs of all envelopes turned out of the three local printing establishments for customers as well as for the stationers, at the cost of the Board of Trade. This is done to have the facts published instead of a lot of misrepresentation, which so many papers at a distance print in ignorance—a weather factory being almost the only kind for which there is not an opening in this city.

NINE MORE BY-LAWS PASSED

November 21st the burgesses of the city passed upon nine by-laws which were referred to them as follows: Concessions to Canadian Northern, ensuring beginning of construction direct to this city next spring; electric light and power plant extensions and improvements, $150,000; new gas wells and gas system extensions, $50,000; grading streets, $50,000; market and weigh scales, $25,000; fire apparatus, north side, $12,000; surface and storm sewers, $50,000; extending and improving waterworks system, $175,000; industrial by-law for F. G. Partington for manufacture of sanitary drinking fountains.

All of the by-laws received the sanction of the voters, with the exception of the market and fire apparatus measures. The total of the money by-laws passed amounts to a little less than $500,000, and this is done so that the incoming council will be in shape, if deemed desirable, to proceed without delay with needed improvements and extensions early next year, instead of having to wait until the next assessment, and thus losing several months' time. It is an innovation in procedure, and is looked upon favorably by the ratepayers.

CATECHISM OF MEDICINE HAT

ABOUT NATURAL GAS.

Q. Does the city secure any profit from selling its natural gas at the low price charged?

A. Yes. For 1912 the profit was about $54,000, which helps materially to reduce the rate of taxation. For 1913 it will be considerably more.

Q. How long has natural gas been used in Medicine Hat?

A. About ten years.

Q. How long is it expected that the supply of natural gas will last?

A. A natural gas and petroleum expert of 25 years' experience states: "That it is not probable that the district can be populated with enough people or factories, in this century, to exhaust the vast supply that is evident here."

Q. At the manufacturers' rate of five cents per thousand cubic feet for natural gas, what does this mean, under gas engine per h.p. per annum on a ten hour basis?

A. City Engineer A. K. Grimmer is authority for the statement that it means $3.05 per h. p. per annum.

Q. In case the natural gas should give out, what then?

A. The Medicine Hat Coal Co. has a mine one-half mile from the city limits, containing 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 tons of best lignite coal in the Dominion, which will be delivered at not over $1.50 per ton. The mine is now working and shipping to various points on the prairie.

Q. Is there ever any trouble in Medicine Hat from gas freezing?

A. Never, on account of the natural gas here having absolutely no moisture.

Q. Does the C. P. R. use natural gas to any extent in Medicine Hat?

A. Yes; it has two wells, and it is used for lighting trains in and out of this point, heating boilers, manufacturing car springs, and heating the station and freight offices and for many other purposes.

Q. What other cities in Alberta own their own natural gas?

A. None.

Q. How many gas wells have been drilled in Medicine Hat?

A. Twenty.

Q. What is the average depth, rock pressure and open flow of gas wells in Medicine Hat?

A. From 1,000 to 1,300 feet in depth, according to the contour of the surface; rock pressure, 550 lbs. to square inch; open flow, from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 cubic feet per 24 hours.

Q. Do all the industries in Medicine Hat use natural gas?

A. Every one, without exception.

Q. For a bona fide industry of importance, what rate can be secured from the city for natural gas for five years?

A. Only one cent per thousand cubic feet..

Q. What is the domestic rate for gas?

A. 13½ cents per thousand cubic feet, which means, for heating, lighting and cooking, from $30 to $50 per annum for a six-roomed house.

Q. What does coal cost in Medicine Hat?

A. There is absolutely no use here for coal, as natural gas is used for everything that coal can be used for, and is much more economical.

Q. How many employees are there in industries in Medicine Hat?

A. About 1700, with annual payroll averaging $2,500,000.

Q. How many kinds of articles are now manufactured in Medicine Hat?

A. Sixty or more.

Q. How many industries or factories in Medicine Hat?

A. Thirty-five or forty in operation, building or under contract. Half of these are now turning out goods.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Q. What is the water supply in Medicine Hat?

A. Direct from the snowclad mountains by the South Saskatchewan River, which runs through the city. It is all put through a modern filtering system, and then distributed from a 3,000,000 gallon reservoir. The city has just spent in the neighborhood of $500,000 to complete its water and electric systems.

Q. Is there a public market in Medicine Hat?

A. Yes; almost in the centre of the city.

Q. What are the electrical rates in Medicine Hat?

A. Domestic rates, 8c. per k. w. h.; commercial rates, 6c. per k. w. h.; power, down to 1c. per k. w. h., according to quantity.

Q. Is there a good public school system in Medicine Hat?

A. Yes, one of the best in Canada. Medicine Hat now has half a dozen large brick public school buildings, employing 32 teachers, with over 1,500 scholars, and has under construction two more excellent buildings. Besides these, there is a business college.

Q. What public utilities does Medicine Hat have, owned and controlled by the city?

A. Sewerage, electric light, water, gas, etc.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Q. What is the official record of mean temperatures in Medicine Hat?

A. Summer, 63.7.; winter, 12.5.

Q. What is the population of Medicine Hat?

A. By dominion census in 1911 it was 5,750; by police census, October 15th, 1912, it was 11,086; in 1910, 4,000; in 1909, 3,200. the publishers of the city directory in June, 1913 gave it as 16,000. It is now estimated at 17,000.

Q. What was the total of building permits in Medicine Hat last year?

A. $2,836,233, being an increase of about 370 per cent. over 1911, and more than ten times as much as in 1910. For eleven months of 1913 they totalled $3,843,207, about 40 per cent. over 1912.

Q. What is the elevation of Medicine Hat?

A. 2,168 feet above the sea level.

Q. How far is Medicine Hat from Winnipeg?

A. 658 miles.

Q. How far from Vancouver?

A. 827 miles.

Q. What are the average wages paid in Medicine Hat?

A. This year's wages were as follows:

Painters	.50 cents per hour
Electricians	.70 cents per hour
Tinsmiths	.55 cents per hour
Carpenters	.50 cents per hour
Bricklayers	.70 cents per hour
Plumbers	.60 cents per hour
Plasterers	.70 cents per hour

Q. Is there a customs house in Medicine Hat?

A. Yes. Those coming here from the other side of the line can, therefore, clear shipments right here without trouble.

Q. Is there a Dominion Land Office in Medicine Hat?

A. There is, in a federal building that also contains the postofiice and the customs house.

Q. How many churches are there in Medicine Hat?

A. Two Presbyterian, two Methodist, one Church of England, one Baptist, one Catholic, one Evangelical Lutheran, one Evangelical Memorial, Salvation Army, and Y.W.C.A.

Q. What was the tax levy for 1913 in Medicine Hat?

A. 13½mills net.

Q. What was the assessed valuation in Medicine Hat for 1912?

A. $7,012,585. For 1913 it is $20,393,950.

Q. What chartered banks are located in Medicine Hat?

A. Merchants, Montreal, Royal, Bank of Commerce. Imperial, Union, Quebec and Dominion, with others to come.

Q. What do you mean by single tax?

A. Tax on land only; that is, no tax whatever on buildings, machinery or stock of any kind.

Q. Are there good chances for investment in Medicine Hat?

A. In a growing industrial city there are always excellent opportunities; any real estate dealer will advise.

Q. How much flour will be manufactured in Medicine Hat, when the mills now erected or contracted for are in running order?

A. Between 12,000 and 15,000 barrels per day.

Q. Are there any openings in Medicine Hat in manufacturing line, or are most lines provided for?

A. There are opportunities in almost every kind of manufacturing here, as experience has proved that raw material can be brought cheaper to low cost power than vice versa.

Q. Is there any assurance that Medicine Hat will have other railways besides the C. P. R.?

A. Yes; two more transcontinental lines. The Canadian Northern has spent $250,000 in terminals, and entered into an agreement with the ctiy to start construction in the spring of 1914, and the Grand Trunk Pacific has given positive assurance that it will build to Medicine Hat also.

Q. Was Rudyard Kipling correct in stating that Medicine Hat is a city "that was born lucky"?

A. He was,

Q. What is the area within the city limits of Medicine Hat?

A. Seventeen square miles.

Q. What were stamp sales in Medicine Hat this year?

A. For eleven months, to Dec. 1, 1913, they were $33,071.75; for the same period of 1912 they were $21,621,12.

Q. What were Medicine Hat's customs receipts this year.

A. For eleven months, to Dec. 1, 1913, they were $303,259, as compared with $158,-191 for the same period of 1912.

Q. What is the area and population of the province of Alberta?

A. 161,920,000 acres, and has a population of about 500,000, although 50,000,000 could be easily located.

Q. What is the Alberta average, by government statictiss, raised per acre, for wheat, oats and barley?

A. Wheat, 23.05 bushels; oats, 50.3 bushels; barley, 35.5 bushels.

Q. What was the estimated grain crop of Western Canada for 1913?

A. Wheat, 200,000,000 bu.; oats, 230,000,-000 bu.; barley, 60,000,000 bu.; flax, 13,000,-000 bu.; total, over 500,000,000 bu.

Q. What can good farm land be bought for in Alberta?

A. At from $18 to $30 per acre, depending on location, distance from railway, etc.

Q. Are there good vacant lands that can be homesteaded in Alberta?

A. Yes, but mostly many miles from railways or large towns, with occasional exceptions.

MEDICINE HAT

Is in an Industrial class by itself

BECAUSE

It owns 1700 acres of land in the city limits.
It owns its own natural gas franchise,—17 gas wells.
It has an abundant supply of water.
It is already acknowledged to be Western Canada's manufacturing centre.
It owns its Industrial Spurs.
It owns its electrical supply.
It has forged ahead steadily this year in every respect.
It is locating new industries all the time.

These FACTS should interest any manufacturer or investor.

MANUFACTURERS

CAN SECURE

SITES AT LOW COST

and

NATURAL GAS

At One Cent per Thousand Cubic Feet

On a Municipal Railway Spur in Medicine Hat,
and other advantages warranted by
good business practice

ADDRESS:

Secretary, Board of Trade, Medicine Hat

OR

Mayor, City of Medicine Hat, Alberta